

The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1828.

[No. 40.]

The Columbian Star.

A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Published every Saturday,
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,
NORTH E STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY.

Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or within six months after subscription; four dollars, should payment be deferred to a later period.

Advertisements by the square, 50 cents, for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Any person, for obtaining five responsible communications for the Columbian Star, should be addressed to JAMES D. KNOWLES, Editor; Letters on business, to JOHN S. MERRILL, the publisher, post paid.

Profits of the work sacred to the cause of the Gospel, and any society for Missionary or benevolent purposes, or other evangelical objects, that shall regularly contribute to the Columbian College, shall be entitled to the same.

Literary.

From the Charleston Courier.

EVERETT ON POPULATION.

A work has been lately published in London, entitled "New Ideas on Population," the remarks on the theories of Malthus and Godwin, by Mr. Everett, American Minister at the Court of the Netherlands. A copy of the work has been forwarded to this country, at Boston, and the Advertiser of that city (2d August) contains an extract from it, giving a brief summary of the theory maintained by the author. We are rejoiced to find that this is the same gentleman who published, about two years ago, a work on the state of Europe, which was also in London. We have endeavored to condense the ideas, without injuring the chain of argument by which they are held together.

The new idea, which forms the leading principle of the author, is, that the increase of population is the cause of an abundance, and not of scarcity. He objects to the theory of Godwin and Malthus, because the former maintains that political institutions are the source of all evil, while the latter attributes all our miseries to a necessary permanent excess of population, arising from the independent of political institutions. The increase of population, according to Mr. Everett, creates abundance instead of scarcity, because it augments the supply of labour in proportion to the demand for its products, and, at the same time, develops new elements of skill, whereby the same quantity of labour is applied with greater effect, and becomes more productive than before. He proves this proposition by a reference to general principles, and to the history of civilization. But admitting that labour becomes more productive, and the means of subsistence more abundant, this circumstance will give rise to a danger of scarcity, whenever the necessary supply of the means of subsistence is likely to be exhausted. Mr. Malthus supposes that this is precisely the present condition of things in the world, in consequence of an universal tendency to an excess of population and deficiency of food, arising from the different rates by which food and population naturally increase. The author endeavours to refute this objection, in order to establish the truth of his theory. The argument of Mr. Malthus takes it for granted, that a given population must subsist upon the products of the soil they occupy; the author shows the groundlessness of such a supposition, by producing a variety of examples, from the history of the city of London. He also shows, that the rate of increase of the human species, assumed by Mr. Malthus as true, involves a logical error, and is, in point of fact, a great deal too high; it being deduced from a single case, and not from an average of all the known cases.

Although the author considers that the solution of these errors in argument are sufficient to establish the truth of his proposition, yet his subject is further illustrated by showing that the increase of population is checked at every stage of civilization, by particular forms of moral and physical evil. The operation of these evils may be indefinitely diminished, but cannot be wholly removed, and will always prevent the earth from being overstocked with inhabitants. The astonishing increase of population in the United States is attributed to an exemption from those evils as checks upon population, or, in other words, to the absence of the social institutions and the moral laws of the people; and the abundance of the means of subsistence is stated to be the consequence, and not the cause, of a more favourable moral and political situation.

The different conclusions drawn from the theories of Mr. Malthus and Mr. Everett are very important in themselves, and show in a very interesting light the great difference that exists between them. The theory drawn by Mr. Malthus from his theory, is the propriety of discouraging marriage and abolishing the poor laws. The opposite propositions maintained by Mr. Everett, naturally foster those benevolent and

social instincts of our nature which lead to the universal prevalence of early marriages; and to the establishment of institutions for the relief of the destitute. Such a conclusion, in unison with our social and benevolent feelings, would, of itself, furnish a strong presumption of the truth of Mr. Everett's theory, and the incorrectness of that of Mr. Malthus. We hope the work will be published in this country, when such of our readers as pay any attention to political economy, will have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the book from their own perusal.

From Griston's "Year in Europe."

WORDSWORTH.

The few days which were to elapse prior to the sailing of the Albion from Liverpool, enabled me to make a hasty excursion to some of the lakes; after spending the morning in the revival of several friendships, I took the evening coach for Kendal in Westmoreland. We stopped at Preston to tea, and continued during the night through Lancaster and Burton, and reached Kendal about the dawn of day.

Waiting only to receive the instructions of a friend, who kindly called upon me in answer to a note of introduction, I ascended the coach for Ambleside; distant twelve or fourteen miles; and enjoyed during a fine morning, a ride along the interesting scenery of the Windermere lake. We passed along Colgarth-house, the country-seat and favourite residence of the late Bishop Watson. Its situation appeared to be extremely rural, but without much show of ornament or elegance. The coachman informed me that he had lived two years with this extraordinary man, and pronounced a homely but hearty eulogium upon the honesty of his principles, and the firmness of his character; and at the same time, a satire upon those who have the disposal of places and pensions. "If he'd been a man to say one thing and do another," said he, "he'd been a greater man in the world than he was." In this residence the Bishop was very attentive to his farm, and his agricultural improvements are said to have been worthy of the imitation of every Westmoreland farmer.

Ambleside is a small market town or large village, on the side of a mountain, where the valley opens to the head of Windermere. It is an ancient place, and has very little of modern comfort in its general appearance; but some of the houses being covered with white cement, and several of them neatly inclosed, there is in its whole aspect, viewed at a little distance, a rural sweetness not often excelled. It contains one or two good inns. After breakfasting at one of them, I hastened to Rydal Mount, the residence of W. Wordsworth, the lyric poet, about two miles from Ambleside. The mansion is neat, but altogether unostentatious, and not very large. Its position is one of the most charming; at a short distance from the head of Windermere, overlooking the lake, the village of Ambleside, and the wild undulations which spread themselves on each side of this beautiful water. Behind and on each side, rocks and hills are piled irregularly, and streams of water tumbling over precipitous channels, give an air of enchantment to the scenes which this poetic describer of physical and moral nature has chosen for his residence.

On reaching the house, the servant girl informed me he had gone out on a walk with his family, and would soon return; but wishing to reach a distant place before night, I gave my letter of introduction to the maid, and requested her to go after, and present it to her master. He soon entered, and calling me by name, received me with as much affability and kindness, as if I had been an old acquaintance. His wife, too, who soon came in, manifested the same unceremonious hospitality; and notwithstanding my recent meal, insisted on spreading the cloth, and giving me a cold cut before I left them. Wordsworth is, I should judge, about fifty or fifty-five, of rather a grave aspect, strong features, and easily susceptible of kindling into an expression of benevolence. He entered into conversation on America, on our literature and politics, on poetry, and various other topics which accidentally presented themselves. Finding that my time was short, he proposed a walk, and conducted me over the grounds to a situation which commanded a view of Windermere and Rydal waters, and thence to a romantic bridge on a stream which falls in a fine little cascade among the rocks, in front of which is an arbour, bearing the date 1617, and still in good repair. It is a spot to which even Milton might have fitly resorted, to wait for the inspiration of his Muse, had he been blest with a temporary enjoyment of external vision, and anxious to derive from the objects around him impressions the most appropriate to the solemnity of his theme. We stopped to look at a cottage belonging to S. I. ***** of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to whom I am indebted for my introduction to Wordsworth. It is on a rustic mound, commanding a view of both the lakes. A part of the oaken furniture of this cottage, curiously and grotesquely carved, appears as if it might be at least coeval with the arbour just mentioned, and have owed its origin to the taste of the same individual.

On taking leave of the interesting scenery

and family of Rydal Mount, where I spent a truly delightful hour, W. kindly offered to walk with me to Ambleside. His conversation is replete with sound remark and didactic wisdom. Its most peculiar trait is a sort of epic measure, which I could readily imagine was derived from those habits of thought, which are requisite to the plotting and painting of a long poem in blank verse. Whatever reviewers may say, or have said of this writer, there has ever to me, been a charm both in his subject and his manner; and, although he sometimes condescends to play too long with the baby-tools of his art, it is obvious that his mind is adequate to the most correct and elevated conceptions of human passion. If there is less of "fine frenzy" in his thoughts and descriptions, than in those of some of his contemporaries, there is enough of the sublime and the tender, the pathetic and the moral, of the power of imagination and the force of language, to establish his claim to the merit of genuine poetry; and while the scope of his writings remains true to the best principles of humanity, he can scarcely fail to have an admirer in every reader of taste and feeling.

From the New-York Spectator.

PERCIVAL'S POEMS.

We take pleasure in announcing, that this volume has at length been put to press, and will be completed in three or four weeks. The first poem in the collection, is an original tale, entitled "The Wreck," which extends to about 1000 lines. A careful perusal of this performance has satisfied us, that it will do no discredit to the established reputation of its author. And this is, indeed, no small praise—for so widely has the name of Dr. P. been spread—so eagerly have his effusions been sought for and read, (we would that we could say purchased, and their further production thus encouraged,) and so jealous is the regard with which the works of a rising poet are looked upon, both by admirers and detractors, that to satisfy expectation—to maintain without shrinking, or retreating, the ground already won on the path-way to excellence, and not to have deceived the promises of friends, or forfeited one jot of approbation extorted from enemies, is to have been successful in an eminent degree—so successful as falls to the lot of but few. And all these, we confidently assert to be the merits of this little poem, which, with the most admired of his published pieces, is to make up the volume. We have long desired to see this selection made, for the credit of our national literature; for the preservation of the poems themselves, which, in little catch-penny volumes, and newspapers, would else perish with the ephemeral matter with which they are connected; and for the interest and fame of the author.

Deaf and Dumb.

From the Seventh Annual Report of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Connecticut.

It is now about six years since the Asylum has been opened for the reception of pupils. During this period, one hundred and ten persons have enjoyed its advantages, concerning whom the following facts may not be without interest to those, who are fond of noticing the various phenomena, which develop the physical, intellectual, or moral character of our species.

There have been sixty-four male, and forty-six female, pupils. Fifty-four were born deaf, and thirty-six lost their hearing, in infancy or childhood, by disease; while of twenty it is unknown or uncertain in what way this misfortune befel them;—so that probably three fifths of the whole number owe their deafness to some natural defect in the organs of hearing; and two fifths, to the diseased state of these organs, since their birth.

These one hundred and ten pupils have come from ninety-five families, twenty-eight of which have contained more than one deaf and dumb child. In one family the father is deaf and dumb, and also four of the children. In another the father and two children are deaf and dumb. These are the only instances in which either of the parents of the pupils has laboured under this defect, while in many other cases, which have come to our knowledge, one or both of the parents have been deaf and dumb, and their children have heard perfectly well; so that, it does not as yet appear, that the malady is an hereditary one. It seems rather, to pervade certain families and their collateral branches. Thus two of the pupils, sisters, have had fourteen kinsfolks deaf and dumb, the whole sixteen being descended from the same great grand mother, while, what renders this fact the more singular, is, that their common ancestress, all her children, and all her grand children, possessed the faculties of hearing and speech. One of the twenty-eight families, above alluded to, contains four deaf and dumb children; another, five; and another has had in it seven, all of whom were born deaf. From this last family, one sister and two brothers have been members of the Asylum, and from another, three sisters, the only children of their parents. There have been, also, among the pupils four pairs of sisters; three

pairs of brothers; and four pairs consisting each of a brother and sister. The ages of the pupils at the time of their admission were as follows: Forty-six, under fifteen years of age; twenty-six, between fifteen and twenty; twenty, between twenty and twenty-five; ten, between twenty-five and thirty; and eight upwards of thirty. The number of pupils of advanced age, has proved no small embarrassment to the instructors; and the difficulty of teaching them to read and write language was so great, while in many instances, it was found impracticable, that the Directors deemed it advisable to adopt the general regulation, not to admit any pupils over thirty years of age.

These facts are worthy of record, as, perhaps, not being without some future use; although they are, at present, too limited in their extent, to furnish sufficient data, from which to establish any general principles, with regard to many particulars attending this interesting subject in the history of our common species.

A Committee was some time since appointed on the subject of labour and of mechanical employments, in which the friends and benefactors of the pupils have, of late, often expressed a deep interest. This interest has been equally felt by the Directors. They deemed it important to procure some suitable person to superintend this department of the Institution. They were aware, that certainly at present, and perhaps always, a pecuniary sacrifice must be made, in order to instruct the pupils in any of the mechanical trades; as their labour, in this way, during the short time of their continuance at the Asylum, would probably not refund the expenses incurred. They determined, however, to make this sacrifice; but have not as yet succeeded in procuring the person of whom they have been in search.

The object is not yet abandoned. Indeed, a small beginning has been made. A forge has been erected, within the Asylum, for a very ingenious blacksmith and cutler, at which he has done a great deal of work. A joiner, also, and several shoemakers have been employed, to some extent, at their respective occupations.

But time and experience are necessary to devise the best means of conducting this department of the Institution. There are difficulties which, if possible, must be met and obviated.

Some pupils stay at the Asylum only two years, and four is thought by many a pretty considerable time for completing their education. And yet in this time, some hope, that these infants in knowledge, though they may be men in stature, as ignorant of language when they begin, as the little child who is taking his first lessons in his primer, can be taught how to write English with grammatical accuracy, and to read books with understanding, and also have their minds opened to the reception of moral and religious truth, and to an acquaintance perhaps with arithmetic, geography, and history, and, in addition to all this, become tolerable proficient in some mechanical employment. Could such things be accomplished in the education of those who are deprived of two of the most important faculties which man enjoys, it would put to shame all that is done by the most ingenious and attentive parents, and at the most celebrated schools, in training up to knowledge and usefulness those who are favoured with hearing and speech, and all the superior facilities of acquiring information and improvement which these valuable privileges afford.

In the European Institutions, seven and eight years are required for the education of an intelligent deaf and dumb pupil. Now where many of the pupils at the Asylum have staid only two, some four, and none, as yet, over six years, it will easily be conceived that, to say the least, it has been a subject of difficulty, to know how to introduce mechanical employments, without so far retarding the intellectual progress of the pupils, as to injure the reputation of the Institution, and even to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the friends of those who are sent to it.

It is truly a choice of evils, and the more distinctly the public understand this, the better. A pupil cannot be taught to know as much, and do as much, in four or six years, as it takes children who have all their faculties, some twelve or fourteen years to acquire. The instructors of the deaf and dumb are no magicians, and what they accomplish is done in the way of slow, gradual, patient, and laborious effort. Either the public must be persuaded to keep the pupils longer at the Asylum, which possibly may be the case, should its funds enable it to afford the means of instruction at a lower rate, or else some sacrifice must be made, either on the part of intellectual improvement, or the acquisition of a mechanical trade.

It is believed, however, that labour in some form or other, can be pursued to such an extent, during certain hours of the day, as not to interfere with the studies of the pupils; while the introduction of mechanical employments upon a more general and systematic plan, will still be kept in view by the Directors. The above remarks have been made to convince those who feel interested in this subject, that it is not without its difficulties, and that some little time must be permitted to elapse, in the progress of a new establishment, before they can all be surmounted.

The present number of pupils is 69.

Bethel Union.

From the Fourth Annual Report of the "New York Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen."

The Board of Managers experience much pleasure in being able, after an experiment of four years, to express their entire conviction of the utility and importance of the labours of those societies which have engaged in the moral and religious improvement of seamen.

From the scantiness of their funds, the Board have, with great difficulty, met the interest on the mortgage debt, and the expense of stated preaching at the church; and they have, up to this time, been obliged to suspend entirely the execution of their ulterior plans of meliorating the condition of seamen. Our treasury, unhappily, is empty; our debt, secured by mortgage on the church, amounts to \$6000; and, besides the interest on this debt, our current expenditure is \$2200 annually; the collections in the church do not exceed \$300 per annum; and for the remainder we are dependent on the donations and subscriptions of the friends of the institution. It has been our wish to obtain a sufficiency of annual subscriptions to meet our current expenditure; but in this particular resource our success has been very limited. While it would be a light burthen on the individuals who might lend their assistance, it would relieve the Directors from much anxiety, and the public from many solicitations.

We are gratified in perceiving an increased attendance at the Mariner's Church, particularly within the last two months; and we are happy also to add, that a blessing seems to have followed the ministrations of the sanctuary in many instances. It does not belong to us to speak with confidence on a subject known only to the Searcher of Hearts. We do not, however, deem it presumptuous to say, that on many seamen deep impressions have been made, which no changes can efface—that many have, in the fruits of a good life, given proofs of true repentance—and that many more have learnt to respect religion, and to inquire seriously the way of salvation. We feel warranted in saying, that, to a man, they feel a respect for this temple of worship, and grateful to their friends on shore who have provided it.

In looking beyond our immediate sphere of action, we are happy to notice, that in the principal seaports of this country, the zeal of the friends of seamen continues unabated. At Philadelphia, respectable audiences of seamen attend the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Eastburn, who exerts a valuable influence over them. In Boston, the labours in behalf of seamen are unremitting. In Charleston, a Mariner's Church is already erected and filled with attentive hearers. But we have still more animating encouragement in contemplating the more extensive efforts of the friends of seamen in Great-Britain. Floating Chapels are opened in almost every seaport of magnitude in the United Kingdom, and Bethel meetings are held on board her merchantmen in almost all parts of the world. An agent from the Seamen's Friend Society, of London, has visited the continent, and at Hamburg and Gibraltar, as well as in other parts less important, the Bethel Flag has often been displayed, and meetings held under that banner. We have noticed with much satisfaction that in Calcutta a hulk has been purchased for a Floating Chapel, and that provision is made for supplying the spiritual wants of seamen in that rich and distant capital. In Canton, also, a plan is proposed, through the influence of the Rev. Mr. Morrison, of a Floating Chapel for the use of British and American Seamen, and there can be but little doubt it will soon be put into effect. Indeed, in the language of the report of a British Bethel Union Society, "Not only have the shores of Italy, Germany, Sweden, and Russia, been planted with the gospel banner, but the remote and extensive coasts of both Americas have welcomed the sacred Dove of Peace, and been partially illuminated by the rays of the Star of Bethlehem." We may add, that in these blessed influences, the remotest shores of India and the islands of the Pacific Ocean have participated. The influence of Bethel Meetings in foreign ports, and of Christian missionaries in distant places, will be happily felt in reviving in the hearts of seamen the impressions made in our churches opened for their spiritual improvement at home. The American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands may be expected to exert a very considerable influence over the numerous crews of the ships which touch there, engaged in the whale fisheries and the North West trade, and we are happy to notice that they have not lost these opportunities.

If we may be permitted on this occasion to indulge in a few reflections, we would remark, that we are not pursuing a visionary scheme, which will vanish on an experiment of a few years. Our plans are founded on well tried principles, and we are prompted to action by facts of the most animating character. While to our view, no scene is more interesting than that of the crowds of seamen who flock to this their temple of worship, to render their homage of gratitude to the Author of their mercies—no scheme of benevolence seem more

(Signed) J. C.

of the colonists would, in all cases, be protected from the jealous animosity of the savages. Bad and designing men on each side were doubtless busy in stirring up dissensions, and labouring to produce a state of desperate hostility on the one side, and exasperated resentment on the other, which ultimately produced the critical comments of which the writer complains. Our opinions on the subject in dispute nearly coincide, as to the facts of the case, with those of our correspondent. We have no doubt, that the "Star" which guided the Magi to the Saviour, was, in appearance, at least, a real star, miraculously employed, for a temporary purpose. These philosophers, who were accustomed to watch the Heavens, discovered a new Star, and in accordance with the general expectation then prevalent in the East, they hailed this Star, as the messenger which tradition (see Numbers xxiv. 17.) had led them to expect, would attend the birth of the King of Israel.

That the Magi had any proper conceptions of the true character of Christ, and that their worship was any thing more than the reverence which they felt to be due to a personage whose birth was so long expected, and was signified by an interesting astronomical phenomenon, is not certain. We have no objection to Dr. Gill's opinion, that they worshipped him, in his true character, as the Son of God.

We differ from our correspondent, in regard to the degree of evidence which the appearance of the Star furnishes, in relation to the Deity of Christ. In our opinion, the miracle had reference to the Magi only, and was intended to guide them, with their gifts, and their worship, to the infant Saviour, for purposes with which we are unacquainted. It pleased the Lord to meet these astronomers on their own ground, and to attract their attention by the most effectual method, the display of a new and remarkable luminary in the Heavens. As independent proof of the divinity of Christ, we give the circumstance no weight. Revelation alone can give us evidence of this fact, and this evidence the scriptures abundantly supply. Reasoning, *a priori*, or *a posteriori*, cannot be safely employed, with reference to the essence and the mode of existence of the Deity. Much injury has been done to truth, by the use of unfounded and illogical arguments. Our correspondent falls into one of these illogical positions, when he speaks of Christ as being "super-human, super-angelic, and consequently divine." How can we ascertain, except by express revelation, that a being may not be "super-angelic," without being "divine"? We, therefore, when arguing the divinity of Christ, would not appeal to the "darkened sun, the rending tombs, the rising dead, or the calm, luminous and celestial index," except as interesting facts, which may corroborate a truth resting on other evidence.

For the Columbian Star.

"The young man who, not long since, undertook to prove, by scripture evidence only, the Divinity of Christ," begs leave to make a few remarks, on the strictures contained in the Columbian Star of the 13th ult. under the head, "False Philosophy." There is no doubt on the mind of your correspondent, that he was the person alluded to in your remarks, and that the discourse, a part of which, you have been pleased to denominate "False Philosophy," was delivered at the Columbia Association, during the last session of that body. I shall pass over in silence, the flattering compliments you are pleased to bestow in the beginning of your strictures; for as I never preach to gain flattery, they are to me as "empty as the passing wind." I will say, however, that I was properly quoted, and will undertake to defend the idea, which you call "False Philosophy." Honestly and calmly to examine both sides of a disputed case, is, I suppose, the best method of arriving at the truth. The difference of opinion between you and myself in the present instance, may be embraced in the two following queries, viz: 1st. Was the "Star" which guided the shepherds to the cradle of the Saviour, (not a Saviour, as you have it) a star properly so called, or a "luminous phosphorescent substance,"—and 2dly. Did the appearance of that Star tend in any degree to convince the Magi that Jesus was worthy of adoration, and consequently God?

That the wise men were directed to the cradle of Jesus by a "luminous phosphorescent substance," an ignis fatuus, or any such substance, I do not think probable. Dr. Gill, *in loco*, represents it "to be properly a star—a new and unusual one—such as had never been seen or observed before." I do not think you will call the Doctor one of those "False Philosophers, who, believing all others as honest as themselves, take every thing upon trust;" nor one of those who give to the Bible implicit confidence, "nor ever dare to investigate the propriety of what they believe."

There is something very emphatic, in the language of the Evangelist, when he calls the "bright luminary of Heaven" that first announced to man the long expected—long desired Saviour of sinners, "HIS STAR;" but it really appears to be too degrading, to say that that "star" was "a luminous phosphorescent substance,"—a mere Will-with-the-wisp. Coinciding in opinion on the first query with the learned Doctor, (although I was not aware that such was his opinion until called to examine it by your strictures,) I must still think, that the Magi were miraculously led, from the eastern plains to Bethlehem," by a "bright luminary of Heaven," although "a new and unusual one."

On the second query, whether the supernatural appearance of the "Star in the East" tended in any degree to "strengthen the evidence of Christ's divinity," we differ as much in opinion as on the first; for it does appear to me, that the reason why the Magi "came to worship him" was, because they had "seen his star in the east." Now

the Magi worshipped Christ, either as God, or as "the King of the Jews;" and if they worshipped him as God—as the long expected Messiah, I cannot conceive by what argument they were convinced that he was the identical personage, if the star in the east did not tend in the least to that conviction. Such seems to be the opinion of that indefatigable searcher after truth, whom I have already quoted: for when he is commenting on the 2nd chap 2nd verse of Matthew, on the word *worship*, he says, it was "to pay adoration to him as God, of which they might be convinced, by the miraculous appearance of the star." But if the Magi worshipped Christ, as "King of the Jews" only, the question occurs, is not the miraculous appearance of the star in the east, calculated to convince others that he, for the announcement of whose birth, a "new Star" was formed, is super-human, super-angelic, and consequently divine?—if the darkened sun,—the rending tombs,—the rising dead,—the convulsed earth,—the veil of the temple rent in twain, caused the astonished centurion to exclaim, "truly this man was the Son of God"—the calm, luminous, and celestial index, pointing the wise men to the "Lamb of God" should not, in our opinion, have a less effect on the minds of future inquirers after truth.

G. H. R.

CAPE MONTERADO.

We have been favoured with the following letters, for publication. The first is from the Rev. Lott Carey, to the Rev. O. B. Brown, of this city; and the second from the Baptist church at Cape Monterado, of which Mr. Carey is pastor, to the First Baptist church in Washington. The conduct and services of Mr. Carey have been spoken of by the Agents of the American Colonization Society, in terms of grateful approbation. The infant church, under his charge, has been formed under singular circumstances, and is in a situation unfavourable to its immediate peace and prosperity. But we doubt not that it is a vine which the Redeemer has planted; and that it is but one of the first fruits of that moral culture, which will ultimately cause the deserts of Africa to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

MONROVIA, (Africa) July 15, 1823.

I wrote to you, by our beloved brother Colston M. Waring, a Baptist minister of the Gospel; he came out with Dr. Ayres with an intention of returning in the brig Oswego; but after arriving, he concluded to remain, until the arrival of the packet. He will leave this place in a very few days. His object in returning is to unite with a company of coloured men, very recently formed in Petersburg and Richmond, called the Emigrating Company. He wishes, if possible, to make arrangements, and charter a large vessel, and get off by the last of October, so as to enable them to arrive here by the last of November. I wish you may feel that the business which calls him back to America, is an object worthy of your attention, and do all that you can to facilitate and encourage his speedy return to Africa.

Yours,

LOTT CAREY.

MONROVIA, (Africa) July 14, 1823.

The Baptist church of Christ, called Providence, sendeth Christian Salutation to her sister church in Washington.

Dear beloved brethren:—I need not inform you, that we left the United States in a church capacity, and arrived in Africa, eight in number. When we arrived, we found three who came out in the first expedition, and they joined us by letter. But death and the removal of brother Teague's family to Sierra Leone, have reduced our number to four. We kept up our discipline and church book, up to the time of our removal down to Monrovia, but our long and protracted war with the natives interrupted our worship very materially. But the arrival of the brig Oswego, on the 24th of May last, gave us new springs, as she brought to the help of the Lord, our beloved brother, Colston Waring, and four other brethren, who in a few days joined us by letter; I need not tell you, that our joy was great, for it was a happy meeting indeed. We have had no additions otherwise than by letter; but since the arrival of the above, I hear of three hopeful converts in our settlement. None of them have come forward, but we expect them. We are truly glad to say, that our prospect of a revival is a little flattering. We have learnt from experience, that it is most conducive to the peace of our little settlement, for the different denominations to hold their worship together; and we can say that we have as much or more peace than is common. I need not lengthen our letter in order to give an idea of my feelings, or of the feelings of our little body; for you yourselves can feel for a poor minister of the gospel, who has taken his station in a heathen land, and has received no letters from his brethren for two years and upwards. His mind almost leads him to say, surely the Lord has forsaken us; but our brethren have cast us off. Dear brethren, come over and help us; for I believe that the Lord has much people in this country. The harvest is truly great and the labourers are few, pray that the Lord may touch the hearts of some of your members, and send them to the help of the Lord. Dear beloved brethren, cease not to pray for us.

LOTT CAREY, Pastor.

AUSTIN CURTIS, Clerk.

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Baltimore Association.—Held at Taneytown, (Md.) May 16, 17 and 18.—Churches, 14; Ordained Ministers, 11; baptized, 149; total, 443. Several churches not heard from.—Next meeting, at Ebenezer church, Baltimore, on the Thursday preceding the third Lord's-day in May, 1824.

Otego Association.—Held at Brookfield, New-York, September 3d and 4th.—Churches, 24; Ministers, 19; Licentiates, 2; baptized, 98; total, 1888.

Muskingum Association.—Held at Salt Creek Meeting House, Muskingum county, Ohio, August 23, 24 and 25.—Churches, 24; Ordained Ministers, 11; Licentiates, 4; baptized, 106; total, 954.

Yearly Conference of Baptists.—Held in Cranston, Rhode-Island, September 12.—Churches, 14; Ministers, 9; total 593.

Columbia Association.—Held at Rock-Hill, Stafford county, Virginia, August 21, 22 and 23.—Churches, 17; Ministers, 8; baptized, 62; total, 1673.—The Association recommended to the churches to set apart the Saturday before the fifth Lord's-day in November next, as a day of humiliation and prayer, for the outpouring of the Divine Spirit on our churches. They recommended, that the churches set apart the 4th of July as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God. The next Association will be held in Alexandria, on the Thursday preceding the fourth Lord's-day in August, 1824.

Franklin Association.—Held at Hartwick, Otsego county, (N. Y.) June 18.—Churches, 24; Ministers, 17; baptized, 108; total, 2226.

Oneida Association.—Held at Westmoreland, (N. Y.) August 27 and 28.—Churches, 22; baptized, 48; Ordained Ministers, 15; Licentiates, 4; total, 1739.

In the record of associations, in our last, two or three errors occurred. The Panville Association was stated to be in New-Hampshire, instead of Vermont, and the Appomattox Association to be in North Carolina, instead of Virginia.

ACADEMIC RECORD.

Princeton (N. J.) College.—The commencement was held on the 22d ultimo. Thirty seven young men received the degree of A. B., and 25 that of A. M. Four gentlemen received the degree of D. D.

Princeton Theological Seminary.—The examination of the students in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, says the New-York Christian Observer, commenced on Friday, the 19th ultimo, and was closed on the Monday following, with an eloquent and pathetic Address by the venerable Dr. Green.

Andover Theological Seminary.—The annual examination at this Seminary occurred on the 24th ultimo. The following is a list of the exercises of the Senior Class.

1. Narrative style of the Bible. J. H. Breck.
2. Influence of the Clergy in Catholic countries. J. L. Burnap.
3. Abstract preaching. B. F. Clarke.
4. Remarks on 1 Cor. ii. 2. "I determined not to know any thing," &c. E. Frost.
5. Unity in sermons. J. C. Goss.
6. Examination of Longinus on the sublime. W. L. Buffett.
7. Remarks on Sheridan's Lectures. G. Sheldon.
8. On written sermons. J. Hyde.
9. Unwritten sermons. J. Oakes.
10. The preaching of Bates. J. Kimball.
11. On the partial reading of Psalms and Hymns. S. Worcester.
12. Transition in sermons. M. Chase.
13. Influence of emotion on the countenance. H. A. Parsons.
14. Illustration in sermons. E. Gridley.
15. Egotism in the pulpit. G. P. King.
16. Preaching of Chrysostom. W. W. Niles.
17. The study of Hebrew Literature as modifying oratorical and poetic genius. S. Peck.
18. Preaching of the Puritans. N. W. Fiske.
19. Circumstances of the age demanding high qualifications in the preacher. C. Isham.
20. Influence of ministers on national happiness, with the valedictory address. L. Bacon.

REVIVALS.

A letter from Newport, (R. I.) says, that on the 24th of August, "eight persons were baptized by Elder Michael Eddy, pastor of the first Baptist Church. Of those to whom the ordinance was administered, five were males, and three females—four of the number were heads of families. In the evening they were all received into the fellowship of the first Baptist Church.—The work is still progressing without the least abatement, and we are encouraged to cry mightily to the Lord that the work may not subside, until subjects can no longer be found. At present the work is principally with the latter church, yet pleasing indications in other societies are visible. About twenty-five have obtained an evidence of sins forgiven."

COLLECTIONS IN KENTUCKY FOR THE CAREY STATION.

The amount collected by the Rev. Corby Martin, in Kentucky, is stated, in a letter before us, to have been \$292 45, in clothing, &c. and \$200 in money. Several female societies have been formed, for the purpose of aiding the Carey station.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The ship Electra has arrived at Philadelphia, having on board the philosophical apparatus, and books, for the Columbian College. They will probably be received at the College, in the course of a few days.

GREAT UNION CANAL.

A resolution has lately been passed by the Corporation of this City, for appointing three Commissioners, in addition to those appointed on the 10th of July 1822, to act "on behalf of the Corporation, in co-operation with the Commissioners, and Delegates appointed on behalf of any county or corporation, for the purpose of devising some practicable scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac River." The gentlemen appointed by the two resolutions, are: E. B. Caldwell, John Davidson, Wm. W. Seaton, Thomas Munroe, Walter Jones, and Roger C. Weightman. The meeting of the commissioners or del-

egates appointed by the citizens of the counties and corporations, within the states of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the District of Columbia, who may feel interested in this great and important improvement, will be held in Washington City, on Thursday, the 6th of November next.

At a meeting of the corporation of Georgetown, D. C. the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend at the above-mentioned meetings: John Cox, Esq. Mayor of the city; General Mason, General Smith, and F. S. Key, A. Taney, and C. Smith, Esquires.

A meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Fauquier county, Va. was held at Warrenton, on the 22d ult. for the purpose of adopting measures to facilitate the execution of the proposed Canal, and promote the navigation of the Potomac. Resolutions were proposed, expressive of the feeling on the subject, which were passed unanimously. Seven delegates were appointed to attend the general meeting in this city on the 6th of November next, viz.—John P. Smith, Eppa Hunton John Marshall, Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Francis W. Brooke, Berkley Ward, and John Scott.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On the 23d ult. a Society was formed in Georgetown, D. C. auxiliary to the American Colonization Society. The following gentlemen were appointed officers:

President, Gen. Walter Smith.
Treasurer, John I. Stull.
Secretary, Dr. N. W. Worthington.
Managers.—John Laird, John Cox, James Dunlop, Charles King, John S. Haw, David English, William Jewell, Samuel M. Kenney, John Gozler, Thomas Corcoran, Jr. Dr. John Little, and John Luty.

LITERARY.

An abridgment of the General History of the Baptist Denomination in America, and other parts of the world. By David Benedict, A. M. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R. I. With a copperplate engraving of the Baptism of Christ by John.

This work contains, in a condensed form, the substance of Mr. Benedict's History of the Baptists, in two volumes; and as the original work was extensively patronized and esteemed, the present work may with confidence be recommended, as comprising in a small compass a rich variety of interesting articles; "and its perusal," as the Author remarks in the preface, "will convince the readers, that notwithstanding the prejudice under which the denomination has laboured, it is gradually advancing, in point of numbers and influence, to an important stand in Christendom; and that their grand distinguishing principle of Believer's Baptism is making a rapid and triumphant march in the Christian world."

This work is for sale, by Lincoln and Edmonds, N. 53, Cornhill, Boston. Price, \$1.50.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated, that the frigate John Adams, and several vessels of Commodore Porter's squadron, have arrived at Norfolk, with the yellow fever on board. They bring melancholy intelligence of the death of the gallant Lieutenants WATSON, BAINBRIDGE, HAMMERSLEY, and D. P. ADAMS, Chaplain. With the exception of Chaplain Adams, who died on his passage home, the three lieutenants died at Thompson's Island. Commodore PORTER is daily expected to return to this city.

ORDINATION.

On the 16th ultimo, at Essex, Vermont, the Rev. Mr. Hastings was ordained to the work of an Evangelist. Introductory prayer and sermon by the Rev. Ephraim Sawyer; Ordaining Prayer, by the Rev. Roswell Mears; Concluding Prayer, by the Rev. Alva Sabin.

INSTALLATION.

On the 21st ultimo, the Rev. Samuel Nott, Jun. formerly Missionary to Bombay, East Indies, who was obliged to return to this country in consequence of ill health, was installed by the Presbytery of Albany, as pastor of the East Presbyterian Church in Galway, Saratoga county, New-York.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lucas, Mr. ALDEN CLEMENTS, to Miss ELIZA PEASE, all of the District of Columbia.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. THOMAS BEALL to Miss MARY LOXO, both of this city.

On Saturday morning, the 27th ult. at St. John's Church, in Georgetown, by the Rev. Mr. Addison, Mr. J. M. WRIGHT, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARET B. JONES, of the former place.

On Sunday evening, the 28th inst. by the Rev. S. B. Balch, of Georgetown, WILLIAM COAKE, to JULIA ANN BOWIE.—At the same time and place, JOHN T. EVANS, to LUCINDA BOWIE, all of Alexandria.

DIED.

On the 25th inst. in this city, WILLIAM W. STEVENS, (printer) aged 18 years.

In this city, on the 27th inst. after a short illness Captain PETER FAULKNER, an officer in the army of the United States, during the Revolutionary War.

At the house of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Stout, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq. youngest son of the late Hon. Francis Hopkinson, (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence,) in the 44th year of his age.

In Georgetown, D. C. Mrs. ELIZABETH BATTLEY HAYES wife of Robert J. Hayes, Esq. of Barbadoes, and lately from England.

On Friday, the 19th ult. Mr. J. A. ANDERSON, Sen. long a resident of Alexandria.

In Alexandria, on the 2d inst. in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. SARAH FINEAX NORRIS, the amiable wife of the Rev. Oliver Norris, of Alexandria.

(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.

NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

...arts, than of pride;
...emies were valued as the
...victory. When a warrior had